

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 10.]

Saturday, November 19, 1796.

[VOLUME X

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15¢ PER ANNUM

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

TO BE SOLD

THE fourth Tuesday in November next it being court day, a half acre lot, in the town of Winchester, Clarke county, with new brick chimney, twenty by sixteen, two story high, with a brick chimney, with three fire places. The terms will be made known at the day of sale.

SAM'L THOMPSON.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT, BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop, (some time since) on Cross street, at the lower end of Col Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He has received from the settlement, an assortment of the best Leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have silk, stuff, or leather shoes, as neat as any made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will be given.

Lexington, October 1.

There will be sold at Green county court house on the second Tuesday in December next, which will be court day, and the sale continued from day to day until the whole, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon, of the following tracts of land (to wit):

John Embury 500 acres, 2d rate, Green river.
John Hall, 1755, 3d rate, do.
Jeremiah Hooper, 2750, do. Sinking creek.
Archibald Kennedy, 1000, 2d rate, Green river.
James Knox, 400, 3d rate, Green river.
James Ross, 50, 2d rate, sinking creek.
Frederick Skaggs, 200, 3d rate, Green river.

David Thompson, 200, 2d rate, Russell's creek.
Richard Thurman, 400, 1st rate, and 400, 2d rate, both on Green river.
Wm. Ratcliff, 100, 3d rate, Bruff's creek.

John Smith, 1000, 2d rate, Pitman's creek, and 900 do. on Green river.
The sale to begin at ten o'clock each day.—Attendance will be given by JOHN CHISHOLM, D. S.

For W. B. H. S. G. C.

29th Oct. 1796.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given to all who may be interested, that on Friday the eighteenth day of November next, in pursuance of an order of the court of Clarke county, I will attend the commissioners appointed by said court, at my house on the waters of Stoner's fork of Licking; and then there to take and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, for the purpose of establishing the improvement of Col. Daniel Boone, and do such other acts as they shall think proper, according to law.

October 28, 1796.

Peter Scholl.

I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, the nineteenth day of November next, at the beginning of an entry of five hundred acres of land, made in my name and entered May 24, 1789, on the waters of Stoner's fork of Licking. (Marbury Evans now lives on the said land near Joseph Scholl's) and then there to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting the call of said entry, and do such other acts as they shall think proper, according to law.

JOHN PRICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Har-din county, a fiery Mare, natural trotter branded D on the near shoulder, four white feet, a large ear and snip, about thirteen hands high, about two years old.

JACOB RHOADS, April, 1796.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living one mile below Abingdon, in Washington county Virginia, a large bay Horse, about fifteen hands high or upwards, four years old last spring, remarkably round bodied, trots and paces, has been worked constantly this summer, and rides very clumsily, has a small star and has been branded on the near jaw with something like I, but is not very perceptible, he is out of a Telo horse, and shews the marks of that breed, and is sleepy eyed, his mane and tail black, twitch tail, light mane, was stolen about the night of the 25th of this instant. Any person securing the horse and thief for that he may be brought to justice, shall have thirty dollars reward, or for the horse fifteen dollars and reasonable charges, paid by me.

August 31. ROBERT CRAIG.

A. & J. W. HUNT,

WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO

Of the present year's growth, at their stores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.

This is to inform my friends, and the public in general, that I have just opened

A SIOKE,

In Lexington, where I formerly kept Saddler's shop, at the corner of Main and Cross streets

—Consisting of
A Handsome assortment of Dry Goods, and Hard Ware—amongst which are a few Sets of Saddler's and Shoemaker's tools complete. A most elegant assortment of Miller's work, such as Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Feathers, and a number of other handsome pieces of Ornament for ladies. Together with a few Lady's Watch Chains, and Gold Ear Rings all of the newest fashions.

A large and general assortment of

MEDICINE.

Amongst which is the following Patent Medicine, (to wit.)

Coffey, Sweet, and British oil.

Godfrey's cordial.

Bateman's drops.

Thurington's balsam of life.

Anderlin's pills.

Madder Allon's Whiting, Ink-Powder, and a quantity of excellent Spunge; together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be disposed of at whole sale or retail, by the public's most obedient, humble servant.

Aug. 25. BENJ. S. COX.

I have some valuable tracts of Land in different parts of this State; as well as upwards of one hundred thousand acres in the great bend of Tennessee, which is well known to be of the first quality. Any gentleman inclined to purchase, may be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and the titles indisputable; which may be seen, by applying as above.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and commodious House, on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Irvine & Co., and at present by Messrs. Samuel Price & Co.—its advantageous situation for public business is so well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to sell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN,

JOHN A. SLITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Notice.

WE shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the 24th instant, (to wit) the 24th of this month, to continue to meet day after day, until the 25th inst. on John Ross's preemption, about one mile below Mr. Miles County; in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting Ross's said improvement, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, Nov. 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE will attend on the seventh day of December next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court for Campbell county, at the beginning of an entry of 7500 acres, in the name of Benjamin Netherland, beginning at a Sicomore tree marked IL, on a big creek, supposed to be about ten miles East from the Big Bone lick, to take the depositions of such witnesses, as may be necessary to perpetuate testimony concerning said entry, and do such other things as may be deemed requisite to law, the commissioners to meet at the house of Archibald H. Reed, on the Cincinnati road.

JOHN STEVENSON.

JOSEPH CAHANE.

atto, in fact for JOHN LITTLE.

N. B. We are interested in a number of claims depending upon said Netherland's entry.

THE HENCKLEY ALMANAC,

For the Year 1797.

Is just published, and for sale at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, by the gross, dozen or single.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscribers purpose selling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodcock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing spring.

Five hundred acres, lying within six miles of the town of Cynthiana, being one half of a thousand acre survey made for maj. John Mobly, adjoining Coleman's station.

Five hundred acres, situated on the Hanging fork, within six miles of the late governor's; one hundred and twenty acres of which is well cleared; on it is a peach orchard of six hundred trees, that has made four hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and there is every appearance of a sufficiency of fruit to make five hundred bushels; with an apple orchard of four hundred foot rising trees, and a choice collection of cherry trees; together with twenty-five hundred well burnt brick, and a good frame for a house. The above farm rents this year for two hundred dollars.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABRAHAM & JOHN W. HUNT.

For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for maj. John Mobly, des. and patented in the name of Littleberry Mobly, by his at law of said John Mobly; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres, beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north east side, about four miles below the fourth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking in ten surveys.—It is unnecessary to describe the land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to his making any proposals.—The title is supported by those who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact

For Littleberry Mobly, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

James B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Mobly.

THE partnership of M'CON & Callleman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'CON.

A STORE will be continued by the

subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'CON and Callleman, where he means to sell on low terms.

JAMES M'CON.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or for contracts for land purchased from him, or for locating lands in the state of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his last will and testament, subjected his lands to the payment of his debts; and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death, by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him, it is probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country; and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carneal my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that behalf alluded to above. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions and no credit to the injury of many, I now intend that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS; Administrator.

Richmond, January 23, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the above filed bills (postage paid) shall be duly attended to by

THO. CARNEAL.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawson now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of field town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

THO. CARNEAL.

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THO. CARNEAL.

LAND For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796. at

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

330 Acres of LAND.

LIVING on Shannon's run, near Parker's mill, in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus McDonald's military survey.—this tract is as well watered as any in the state, and abounds in a number of excellent and never failing springs; between 30 and 60 acres cleared, about 8 acres whereof is beautiful meadow—title indisputable. Maj. Sturdivant, who lives near this tract, will shew the premises. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the terms on application to Peyton Short, of Woodford, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening at their store in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well chosen MERCHANDISE, suited to the present season, which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and HIDES.

May 27, 1796.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Sept. 12.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river; and four miles from Frankfort in the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence; several very good cabins, a good spring and a valuable mill race, likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the district—a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit.)

8000 Acres on the waters

of Slack and Flat creeks, near Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Madison county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Aher's creek, in the name of John Penberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

W. HENRY, Agent.

August 3, 1796. For said records.

I AM instructed by Doctor Tennant of Virginia, to sell 300 acres of his MILITARY CLAIM on the Ohio, a few miles above Louisville. The LAND I am informed, lies well, is well watered; and the title will be secured by a general warranty. For terms apply to me in Lexington, either personally or by letter.

JOHN WATKINS JUN.

MADISON, (to wit.)

October Court, 1796.

ORDERED, that the sheriff of Madison county, summon Betty M'Guire, Polly Overly, Zachariah M'Guire, William and Lucy Welch, heirs and legatees of Thomas Welch deceased, to appear before the justices of the county court of Madison, at the court house, on the first Tuesday in December next, to show cause, if any they can, why the lands which they claim as heirs to the said Thomas Welch, should not be exposed to sale—and that a copy of this order be published, eight weeks in the Kentucky Gazette.

(A copy.) Teite

WILL. IRVINE, C. M. C.

Taken up by the subscriber living on Greers creek; a bay mare, about 3 years old last spring, a star in her forehead, some white on the hind part of the right hind foot, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$1.

DAVID ROWLAND,

August 15, 1796.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

General Ernouff, Chief of the Staff of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Dictatory.

"Head Quarters at Sultzbach, 2d Francidor, August 19.

"The advanced guard of Gen. Colaud's division, commanded by Gen. Ney, prepared to attack the enemy on the morning of the 20th Melidor, (Aug. 17,) and for this purpose filed off by the great road which leads from Heilbrunn to Sultzbach. This road, the only one that is practicable for artillery, is situated in a defile not more than 200 toises wide in the widest part. The mountains on either side are very high, and their summits are clothed with firs, planted extremely thick. The distance from Heilbrunn to Sultzbach, is six leagues. The enemy's advanced posts were stationed two leagues from Sultzbach in a wood on the side of the road, between which and the mountain that forms the right of the defile, is a plain bounded by other woods, on which the enemy had placed a few squadrons, and some artillery. On the left of the woods which border on the road, the enemy had placed artillery on a spot which commanded a view of the whole country for two leagues round.

"In this situation the enemy waited to receive us. On those parts of the hills which were accessible, they had posted riflemen in the woods on the right and left; we had therefore to receive their fire, that of the artillery on the road and in the plain, and that of the troops stationed in front of the wood. Gen. Ney immediately drew up his troops; after a short and energetic speech, he ordered the wood to be carried with the bayonet and at the same time he made the flankers of his right wing climb the hill, in order to divert the attention of the enemy from the main attack.

Gen. Hohenloe was in the woods, and by his presence animated the troops. The fire in the front and flanks was terrible; but it did not damp the courage of our brave fellows. They entered the wood with their usual intrepidity; and the enemy, unable to withstand the impetuosity of their attack, dispersed and fled. In vain did Prince Hohenloe attempt to rally them; they were deaf to his voice, and only listened to that of fear. Gen. Ney pursued them, and Gen. Hohenloe was solely indebted for his safety to the swiftness of his horse.

"We remained masters of the wood, the plain and part of the road. But in proportion as we attempted to advance, the obstacle increased. The enemy, emboldened by the advantageous position which they occupied, and supported by powerful reinforcements, advanced to attack us. The commander in chief was then obliged to change his position; he ordered the main body of Colaud's division to advance and support his van guard, in order to turn completely the enemy's right. During this time, Gen. Ney maintained his advantage, and as soon as he was reinforced from the main body, he renewed the charge with fresh ardor. From the scene of action to the town of Sultzbach, the ground is entirely covered with woods, separated from each other by small plains and ravines. Each wood was disputed foot by foot.

"At length Gen. Grenier arrived on the enemy's left, who being apprised of his approach by scouts, retreated to their last position, the most formidable of the whole. In front of Sultzbach is a rock covered with wood, on the summit of which is level piece of ground capable of containing 5 or 600 men. The front of this rock is inaccessible; its flanks were defended by artillery and musketry. The great road leading to Sultzbach, passing along the left bank of the rock, on that side is accessible, the ascent being easy enough; it is totally covered with firs. On the left of the rock is a small plain surrounded with wood. In the middle of the plain there is a small hamlet, surrounded with trees and hedges.—It is not possible to enter this plain from the side on which we were stationed, by any other way than through a narrow defile. The enemy having no fears for their left, had neglected to occupy the hamlet, as well as that part of the wood on their left. The commander in chief observing this omission, ordered Gen. Grenier to make Gen. Oliver's brigade file off by the wood, and take possession of its border; at the same time he ordered Gen. Ney to throw a

body of light infantry into the hamlet. The enemy, being apprised of this circumstance, detached some troops and artillery to recover the wood, but the fire of Gen. Oliver's brigade compelled them to fall back upon the rock. This movement prevented the enemy from perceiving that we had thrown troops into the hamlet. Gen. Ney sent a squadron of Chasseurs to arrange themselves in battle of array. The enemy immediately ordered three squadrons of the regiment of Latour to charge it. Our chasseurs retired by degrees behind the hamlet. The enemy's squadron arrived there, and received at twenty paces off, the fire of the light infantry. The ranks were soon in disorder. The enemy fell back with precipitation, leaving upon the field of battle many dead, among whom were three commanders and six officers. They lost also several horses.

"It was now seven in the evening, and the action still continued round the rock; the fire was brisk and well supported, and the bravery of the troops who defended it was equal to that of the assailants. The possession of the plain had given us the means of bringing up artillery to batter the right flank; but it was impossible to do the same by the left, as the enemy occupied the heights which commanded the road.—Several times our grenadiers attempted to scale the inaccessible side of the rock, where they were secured by the projecting parts from the enemy's fire; but all their attempts proved fruitless—they fell back again with pieces of the rock which gave way with them. At length Gen. Lefebvre reached the heights on the left, but the enemy still defended themselves with obstinacy, while the darkness of the night increased the horror of the combat. The firing continued until eleven o'clock. The enemy had left part of their light troops on the Glacis of Sultzbach, which being divided from the rock by a deep ravine, was a position not to be attacked. The troops which defended the rock, attempted to retreat by the road which leads to the town; a part of them were either cut to pieces or made prisoners. Night prevented Gen. Lefebvre from pursuing the enemy. As he had secured the heights, he posted himself on them, and the troops encamped on the field of battle.

"General Champbonnet's advanced guard commanded by Gen. Klein, had met with the enemy on the heights of Angsburg, and was engaged during the whole day, so that he could not take the position which the General in Chief had directed.

"The next day Gen. Grenier's division marched to Amberg, where they fell in with the enemy, whom they forced to repass the Vils, and evacuate the town. They then took a position behind the town, and sent three regiments of dragoons in pursuit of the enemy. The General placed an advanced guard beyond Amberg, upon the road to Nabburg, by which the enemy retired.

"Gen. Champbonnet's division quit the heights of Angsburg, of which they had got possession, and took a position with their right stretching to Ulterberg, the centre to Killersberg, and their left towards Amberg, having the river Vils before its front.

"The advanced guard, under the command of Gen. Klein, occupies the villages of Lengfeld, Ebertsmandorf, Langotes, and Volibach.

"The next day (Aug. 19) was passed in reconnoitring. It appears certain that the enemy has retreated behind the Nab. All the peasants who I have questioned, have assured me, that all the baggage had taken the road to Eggra.

ERNOUTF.

"P. S. The enemy's generals who were present at this affair, were, Kray, commander in chief, Hohenloe, Finck, Montfort, and Eltscher."

From the *Paris* to the *franc*

Head quarters, Amberg 4th Francidor, Aug. 21.

"The army made a movement yesterday. General Lefebvre's division proceeded to Kerfchan, and from thence following the road of Wernberg, to keep up a position upon the Nab, having Wernberg in front. The General was to establish his advanced guard on the left bank of the Nab, and to get possession of the Preimbs General Colaud's division passed the Vils in front of Fronenberg, and marched to Amberg, and from thence to the Schwarzenfeld Road, in order to take a position with the right at Wollert, and the left in the direction

of Nabburg, parallel with the Nab. Gen. Colaud was to occupy Nabburg in order to join Gen. Lefebvre, and to post his advanced guard to the left bank of the Nab, on the Fern road, in case the enemy had not very considerable force in that part.

General Grenier following the same road as General Colaud's division, was to take up a position with his left at Wollert, and his right, in the direction of Erlang. General Champbonnet's division passing the Vils at Hamuld and following the road to Schwander, went to take up a position with his right at Enloirf and his left in the direction of Erlang. This General was to push his advanced guard to Schwarzenfeld, and to throw a part upon his right to communicate with General Bunardotte, who occupies Tennig and perhaps Velburg. General Bonnard follows the movement of Champbonnet's division.

"Such were the dispositions of the General in Chief, who did not think that the enemy dreamed of checking us in front of the Nab.

"The town of Amberg is situated at the bottom of a hill, and the right bank of the river Vils, on the left bank, and in front of the Vils, is a plain of about a league in circumference, which rises in a gradual slope and is skirted by woods. The Ratibon road is on the left of this plain, and passing through these woods. Two leagues from Amberg the road turns off, passing by Schwarzenfeld, stretches on to the frontiers of Bohemia. This road is on the left. The Ratibon road is a direct line. It was by the first that the enemy retreated, and about a league from where the road turns off. The enemy's right was supported by heights covered with woods behind Wollert, their front extended to Kueing and Tienheids thence to the Nab; and the front of that way was defended by marshes and abbatis; a party of their centre had also the same defence.

"They had established batteries on the heights behind Wollert which enfiladed the avenues in the wood by which they might be approached. The Commander in Chief was aware of the impossibility of attempting to force such a post. Our riflemen, however, advanced in the plain, between the heights and the woods occupied by the enemy, the light artillery followed them close, and was stationed on the right and left of the wood, to answer that which the enemy had posted there. It was eight in the morning.

"The enemy from the advantageous position which they occupied, could see all our movements. They soon perceived that they might reach the Amberg road before us, under the cover of the woods, which extended from their position to the road; and they accordingly sent some troops thither. As soon as the Commander in Chief was apprized of this, he ordered General Colaud to send a brigade to meet them, General Grenier, who led them, took the road on the skirts of the wood, and by a quick march gained before the enemy, the passage by which they were to enter the road.

"In this place the action was brisk and bloody. The enemy, having no fears for their left, detached fresh troops every instant to support the right, and force the passage. The Commander in Chief ordered three divisions from the centre to make a movement to the left. General Champbonnet drew close to General Grenier's, and General Grenier's to General Colaud's. The enemy's attacks were so impetuous, that our troops were obliged to retreat several times; but they soon recovered the ground they had lost.—The enemy feeling that at the extremity of their left wing they experienced an insurmountable resistance, attempted a diversion on that side which had been weakened by the detachments which had been drawn off from it to another quarter.

"The heads of their columns appeared on the heights behind Wollert; a numerous cavalry defended the hill, in order to draw up in order of battle in the plain below; but the second regiment of dragoons immediately advanced, and notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, they reached the foot of the hill before the enemy who halted on the declivity, without daring to descend.

"The second regiment remained more than three hours exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns; and their boldness and intrepidity prevented the enemy from entering the plain. The Commander in Chief rewarded this brave achievement in the person of one of their Captains, whom he promoted on

the field of battle, to the rank of Chief of a squadron.

"While the enemy were attempting to descend into the plain, Gen. Kray, at the head of a chosen body of troops, attacked Gen. Jacobin. Night coming on, and each side exerted its utmost effort to terminate the affair before night. Gen. Jacobin attacked on all sides, put himself at the head of two battalions, attacked the enemy, and bore down all before him.

"The heights so long disputed were abandoned.—The enemy, however, retreated in good order; it was impossible for General Colaud to pursue them across the plain, having no cavalry. It was then nine o'clock at night, and our troops lay upon their arms all night on the field of battle.

"This morning the focus found the enemy occupying a position near Schwarzenfeld behind the Nab.—They left some troops upon a height in front of this place, with the artillery.

ERNOUTF.

Lexington, November 19.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

I cannot neglect the present favorable opportunity of expressing to you, to my fellow citizens in general, the high sense which I entertain of that esteem and confidence which induced them to call me to the important office which I now fill; as an honor the more flattering because it was unsolicited.

A stranger to every view, but what is connected with the interest of the Commonwealth, I have entered on the duties of my office with the pleasing hope, that, by unwearied diligence, and an impartial administration of government, I should not altogether disappoint the expectations of my constituents.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I call your attention to the present situation of our country. If we take a retrospective view of the western parts of the United States, submerged in war, and of this State in particular, so lately harried by the frequent incursions of a cruel savage, torturing terror and distress on all our frontiers; and compare it with its situation at present, when by the direction and exertions of the Federal Government, as the instrument of a wise and gracious Providence, the blessings of peace are not only in expectation, but in our enjoyment. If we advert to the increase of our population, the rapid extension of our settlements to the extremities of our territory in almost every direction, the flourishing state of our agriculture and improvements, and the establishment in various places of manufactures; if we contemplate the fecundity of a year of the greatest plenty to a year of the greatest scarcity, and the prospects which are opened to agriculture and commerce by the free navigation of the river Mississippi, an object so long and so earnestly desired by the Western people, and now secured to us by the treaty concluded between the United States and the King of Spain; if we take into our view this accumulation of blessings, where is the nation that hath greater reason to be thankful, to be contented and happy.

Thus fortunately circumstanced, the present posture of our affairs is peculiarly favorable to legislative deliberation, and invites to a calm review of the laws of the government. Suffer me to request your attention to such of them as, in my opinion, claim immediate consideration. Among these none seem to call louder upon the humanity and justice of the General Assembly, than our criminal laws, as they stand connected with the law concerning grand juries; they have been found insufficient to bring to justice the perpetrators of the most enormous crimes, while crimes of a more trivial nature are subjected by them to capital punishment. This great disproportion between punishments and crimes, however suited to the policy of a despotic government, is inconsistent with the principles and derogatory from the honor of a free and enlightened people, and has a claim to the exercise of legislative wisdom and candor.

In the business of establishing the boundary line between this State and the State of Virginia, the executive will need some farther directions from the legislature.—Agreeably to

the act on this subject which was passed at the last session of assembly, commissioners have been appointed on the part of this state and the state of Virginia; but, I am sorry to add, that this important business has not terminated happily as might have been expected, owing to a disagreement between our commissioners and those of Virginia, in the construction of the law, which they were to proceed. The commissioners' report on this subject will be laid before you as soon as it comes to hand.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The expenses incurred in attempting the accomplishment of this desirable object, together with the rewards due for the services of the persons employed, are yet unprovided for, and I have no doubt of your making the appropriations necessary for that purpose.

The general revenue laws of the state seem to demand a careful review; the act establishing a permanent revenue, having gone through to many half alterations has become so complex, and so capable of different constructions, that its operation is considerably obstructed.

While it authorizes the collection of arrearages of 1793 and 1795, by the collectors of the different counties, a doubt has arisen whether there be any existing law to compel them to pay the money to collect, into the public treasury. I am authorized to say that the attorney general has given it as his decided opinion, that there is not; another part of the law subjects lands not entered with the commissioners in a limited time, to forfeiture for the benefit of the state. A question will naturally arise here, whether, when any one thus forfeits his title to the state, it can or ought to affect the title of another who claims the same land under a grant from the commonwealth, and who has complied with the requirements of the law. A doubt may likewise suggest itself on this part of the law, whether it be not a violation of the 7th section of the compact between this state and Virginia, and consequently repugnant to the constitution. My object in raising these doubts is to excite your attention to the laws on which they have originated.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

The act authorizing the governor to transmit certain papers to the secretary of war, and for other purposes, was acted upon by my predecessor, and a power of attorney was forwarded to two of our delegates in Congress to settle the accounts and draw the money. I have just received from one of those gentlemen an official report on the subject, from which it appears that the demands of this state on the United States have been complied with. The ground of the rejection of our claims, on the part of the secretary of war, was, that no provision had been made by Congress, to whom application must be made before payment could be granted. I shall lay the papers before you with a view of receiving your further instructions.

The act which was passed at the last session of the assembly, for the relief of the Green River settlers, has in part produced its intended effect, as nearly one half of those settlers have complied with the terms of the law, and paid into the public treasury something more than four thousand pounds; whether the remaining part of the settlers have hitherto been rendered unable to comply with the terms of the law, by the difficulties experienced during the late force exertion, or by any other cause, I cannot say; however, they have unquestionably forfeited their claims to the state; in consequence of which, the benevolent intentions of the assembly have been frustrated, and the expectations of the most necessitous part of the settlers disappointed. I do most sincerely recommend them to you as proper subjects of legislative indulgence.

From a statement made to me by the auditor of public accounts, it appears that there is a balance in favor of this state of more than eleven thousand pounds, in consequence of the revenue laws which have been enacted.

While I congratulate you on this flourishing state of our treasury, I cannot but express my confidence at the same time, that your wisdom and discretion will be exercised in appropriating the surplus to such purposes of general utility, as appear the most important.

The act for transcribing certain entry books, so far as was considered to the executive, has been executed. The ap-

pointments which have been made by the executive since the last session of the assembly pursuant to our constitution and laws, shall be laid before you, gentlemen of the senate, for your approbation in the present.

Before I take my leave, permit me, fellow citizens, to assure you of my promptness to concur with you in the prosecution of every measure which will promote the farther prosperity and happiness of the commonwealth, and secure those blessings of which Heaven has given us the possession.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Wednesday last from Baltimore, via Pittsburgh, we are informed, that he passed Mr. Ellicott on the Ohio, on his way to Natchez; from thence to proceed to run the boundary line between the United States and the territory of the King of Spain, agreeably to treaty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the Author's reasons for withholding his true signature from the piece signed "The Examiner," are, because it contains personal reflections—we offer it as a good reason, not to publish it without.

We thank "An old Resident" for his friendship; but must inform him, we have read the Fable of the Monkey, Cat, and Chequid.

* Advertisements omitted this week for want of room, shall appear in our next.

To the Public.

From a received opinion that the different Departments in the General Government, now are (or shortly may be) filled with men, whose political sentiments differ materially from those who lately filled them, it may be presumed, that an entire new system of policy may be adopted, and at least a material change made in the present. In either case, Citizens of every description, must feel themselves deeply interested. As there is no other public medium by which the people at large can, at this remote distance, be made acquainted with such proceedings in the different Departments, as will enable them to form a right judgment of the general political system, but through the medium of the press; and as the present plan of the News-Papers published in this state is too contracted, completely to answer to desirable an end, as well as the ordinary purposes of a News-Paper, the Editor submits the following

PROPOSALS

For Publishing the KENTUCKY GAZETTE twice a week:

I. That this Paper be published every Wednesday and Saturday, from and after the first day of January next.

II. That the price per annum to Subscribers, be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance at the end of the Year.

As the existence of a News-Paper depends entirely on the patronage of the public; it would be improper to attempt any material change in one already established, without first obtaining their approbation; wherefore, the Editor requests all those who are subscribers to the Kentucky Gazette on the present plan, and who are dissatisfied before the time it is intended to take effect—such as are able, will be considered as according to the proposals, and consequently their papers continued.

The public's humble servant, JOHN BRADFORD.

November 19, 1796.

LIBERTY.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, by Auction, on the 12th of December next, the Lots in the town of LEXINGTON, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, on the Ohio; in Shelby county, agreeably to an act of the present General Assembly. The sale to be held on the ground, and continuing from day to day, as may be thought necessary,—12 months credit will be given the purchasers. A few families have already settled in said town.

JOS. DUFFY.

H. LOWMAN.

N. B. A Public Road is opened from Shelby Court House, to the town of LEXINGTON.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE in the County of Woodford, on the Kentucky river, containing about 250 acres, about 8 or 9 miles from Frankfort, by land, and about the same distance by water, for which I will give a general warranty.

Another on Green river, of 1000 acres, about five miles above the mouth of Big Barren, it is a part of my military right, and for that I will likewise give a general warranty.

Also my right to the following entries in my name, viz. one for 1500 acres of land on the Tennessee; another for 1000 acres, about 5 or 6 miles from the Mississippi; and another for 1666 and two thirds acres on the Mississippi, five or six miles below where it was formerly intended a town should have been laid off.

Apply to John Fowler Esq. in Lexington, to William Trigg Esq. in Frankfort, or to me in Woodford county.

GEORGE MUTER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

On Friday the fifth instant, on the plantation where William Tandy deceased, formerly lived,

THE remaining estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Plantation Utensils &c. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums above twenty shillings, and the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given by the

EXECUTORS.

November 19, 1796.

TO BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON Thursday, the eighth day of December next, at the plantation of Joseph Royal Farrar decd. the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, together with household and kitchen furniture, and all the crops of corn and fodder of said deceased. Twelve months credit will be given the purchasers, for all sums above forty shillings, on giving bond and approved security to

JOSEPH ROGERS,

AND

JENNEY ROGERS, ADMRS.

N. B. At the same time and place, there will be Negroes to hire out, and Cleared Land to let.

3W

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from Time-stone, on the last day of October, a black Horse, about fifteen years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a large star in his forehead, one hind foot white, a small white spot on each side of his fundament, a small piece bit off one of his ears—much used to the gears.

Also a Chestnut Sorel Mare, about six years old, about fourteen hands high, a small slip on her nose, some saddle spots, heavy made, branded P on the off buttock—used also to the gears. Whoever delivers said creatures to the subscriber, living at Grant's old Station, shall have Ten Dollars, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, the above reward.

JAMES INGELS.

November 12, 1690

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Woodford county, a young, dark-skinned woman, named BETTY, aged about twenty years, of a low stature, had with her, a green skirt, and a white Marianne's spring heeled slippers, a hat, and several handkerchiefs—she has large eye brows, a small hair in the edge of her hair, flat nose, and lips rather thick. She is probably about Lexington, Cape John Holders, or Bourbon. Whoever will secure her in jail, shall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS—if the is brought home a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given by

H. MARSHALL.

Nov. 9.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I have granted, last March, to Joseph Hawkins, of Fayette county, two horses, one a bay, and one a black, payable in March '97; the other payable in horse trade in March '98. Said horses were granted for land, on Bird's creek, near Little Pigeon, in Tennessee state; the land not being sufficient according to contract (others claiming said land) therefore every person or persons whatsoever, had to take any assignment on any of said mentioned bonds; as I am determined not to pay any part thereof unless compelled by law.

JOHN McDONALD.

Nov. 12, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the east of Hickman, a forrel filley, two years old, not docked nor branded, appears to be about thirteen hands high appraised to \$1.

RICHARD CREWS.

July 13, 1796.

HEREAS my wife Mary Coll, has eloped from my bed and board—this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on any account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

His

RICHARD COLL.

October 10, 1796.

NOTICE.

THAT Commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county, will meet on Wednesday the 7th of December, at Goar's Station, and proceed from thence to an entry of four hundred acres of land, on the north side of Elkhorn, in the first bottom above Goar's Station, made in the name of Abraham Keller; in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the calls in said entry and perpetuate their testimony; and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN KELLER.

November 17, 1796.

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the tenth day of December next, at his house on the waters of the North fork, near George Lewis mill, in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting an entry of 500 acres of land, entered on a Treasury warrant in my name, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

SAMUEL STROUD.

Oct. 31, 1796.

TO BE RENTED,

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison County,

A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town, next to the following tracts of LAND, or for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendors,

AT the Court house in Madison county, on the 3rd day of December next, the following tracts of LAND, or in much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon, for the years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795—the sale to continue from day to day till necessary, viz.

Daniel Henry, 10,000 acres, 3d rate, Ohio.

Charles Taylor, 3,640, do. Little Sandy.

Chapman Austin and Others, 2000, 2d rate, on the north side of Licking, surveyed for Thomas Austin.

John Fowler, 1162 3-4, do. surveyed for Fowler and Pitts on Sandy.

Same, 9462, do. near the Ohio.

Same, 500, do. Paint creek, Sandy.

Same, 1000, 3d rate, do.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 10.]

Saturday, November 19, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15¢ PER ANNUM.

Foreign Intelligence.

Italy.

ROME, July 30.

Since the departure of the French Princes for Albany, the ancient arms of France have been taken down from their place, as well as from every other public place in this city. Since the last regulations relative to the gold and silver in the churches, all the ecclesiastical bodies have rendered obedience to sovereign orders, having transmitted the same to the mint. Even his holiness would not be excepted from his own edict, but has given up all his plate, though of the most exquisite workmanship; his example has been followed by several Cardinals, Princes, Prelates and other nobility.

England.

LONDON, August 19.

The merchants of Dublin alarmed at the symptoms of hostilities with Spain, have applied to the British government to know if it was safe to ship goods for that country, but they have not yet received an answer.

Dr. Schiler, the editor of the Imperial Frankfort Gazette, has received orders from the French Citizen Simon, Secretary of Legation of Calist, to leave out in future the words "with the most gracious privilege of his majesty the Emperor," on the top of the journal, and to substitute "by permission of the Generals of the French Republic." The other Frankfort papers are to follow the same instructions.

August 29.

On the 25th inst. arrived at Poole, a cartel from Cherbourg, with prisoners. They bring an account that there are a great number of privateers at sea—they likewise say, that they are preparing all along the coast of France, for some important expedition, and that at Brest, and in its neighbourhood, there were 100,000 men assembled for the purpose of making a descent upon some part of England or Ireland.

An order has been sent by Government to the lord lieutenants of counties in England and Wales, enjoining them to transmit with all possible speed an account of the number of men in their several counties, capable of bearing arms, distinguishing at the same time, their ages and occupations.—This return is supposed to be required preparatory to some measures for the increase of the national force.

A very sudden and unexpected stop has just been put to the further raising a new emigrant corps, supposed to have been destined for duty at Gibraltar or the West Indies.

Orders have been sent out, and a ship is actually dispatched from Gibraltar, to bring home Sir Gilbert Elliot and his suite from the island of Corsica, which is found to be untenable on the event of the total loss of Italy to our allies.

The French papers in general, of a recent date, teem with invectives against the British ministry, and discussions upon means for effecting an invasion of this country.—One of them asserts, that the period is approaching when the strength of a population of thirty-two millions is to be tried against eight, subjected to a king, and led in trammels by a minister, the abhorrence of the human race.

According to letters from Stuttgart, we learn that the balloon which is attached to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is about to be put forward from thence towards the Danube, to be used in examining the camps and entrenchments on the other side of that river.

Mr. Hammond was met by Sir Mouton Eden's Chaplain, who arrived in town on Monday evening last, on the road to Berlin, where the king of Prussia now is. His mission has been noticed in the Paris papers. Le Bas, on the supposition that it was immediately intended for the French Directory, states that it had been rejected. This intelligence, however,

must in all probability be premature, as there is every reason to suppose that the first object of Mr. Hammond is to have an interview with the king of Prussia, who by his arduous policy has now erected himself into the character of a mediator of peace and arbitrator of the state of Germany.

September 13.

A messenger was sent off to Vienna on Thursday, with the determination of our cabinet to propose terms of peace to the French Government.

His majesty, we are well assured is decidedly in favor of an immediate peace, and has expressed his determination to use every means in his power, to bring about that desirable object, with as little delay as possible.

We do not say that the French nation, or the Executive Directory, are averse from peace; but we are convinced that such a peace as ministers are ready to propose, they will spurn at with disdain, unless a most miraculous change may have taken place in the opinions of those who compose the cabinets of this country.—It is therefore suspected that Mr. Pitt himself expects no success from this attempt, and that he never would have made it with any other view than, if possible, a continuance of his own power.

Administration have already ordered the most expensive works, to fortify Dover Castle against the attempts of the French Republic. The works are begun—among them is a covered way from the Castle down into the town.—In Essex there are already mustered 11,000 men, viz. The 11th regiment, the rest militia corps.

September 16.

It was through the Danish, and not through the American minister, that a passport has been demanded for our minister going to Paris.

Yesterday morning, and not before, an order of council was sent to the custom-house, ordering an embargo to be laid on all the Spanish ships in our ports. This is a measure of retaliation for the orders given in Spain for stopping all English vessels in the ports of that kingdom. As, however, it may be erroneously reported as to the Spanish ships now in English ports, we have made particular enquiry, and find that the number does not exceed sixteen, the value of which is estimated at about 40,000. The value of British property in Spain is calculated at 400,000. The report of orders having been also given for reprisals on Spanish vessels, is without foundation, nor is it likely that any such will be issued, unless the court of Spain should feel the example.

SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

Jourdan writes from Schweinfurt, dated August 21, and the following is a summary of his report.

General Bernadotte having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauf, the enemy occupied the latter with such forces as rendered it impossible for Jourdan to force a passage through the only road which could be passed with facility—he, therefore, in the course of the night of the 7th and 8th, made a retreat, with an intention to retire behind Veils, where he arrived through cross roads, the artillery and baggage finding great difficulty in advancing. General Bernadotte having retired from Forcheim, the right flank of Jourdan's army was uncovered, and the enemy behind him. General Kleber retired from Nefesch, and on the 9th, in compliance with orders, went on to Betzenstein.

On the 10th the army retired behind Willent, the left supported at Forcheim, and the right at Ebermannstadt. On the 11th, being informed that a large body of the enemy was at Burg Eberach, and had pushed their patrols as far as Bamberg, where Ernout was a momentary prisoner, Jourdan pushed forward, a part of his army passed on to the left bank of the Rednitz, and the rest constructed bridges over the Mein.—At the same time the enemy pushed a large body of cavalry from Burg Eberach to Eltman. On the 12th the army was in motion, and by a forced march arrived at Schweinfurt, from whence he dates,

after having forced the passage of Eltman and Laurigen.—He adds, that he shall remain there until circumstances either allow him to advance or oblige him to fall back, having no longer such horrid defiles to pass, and having the power of retreating by Fulde on the Upper Rhine.—having then been seven days without communication, he was unacquainted with the movements of the army—during his retrograde movements he lost no difficulties but not testified the least chagrin. Sept. 4th he writes again from Hamburg, that the enemy passed the Mein on the 16th, and marched against Wurtzburg, the garrison of which place retired to the citadel.—this determined him to attack the enemy (the ground being more favorable than his former positions) and endeavor to deliver the garrison.—The enemy having formed the same design, they wished to turn him to the left, as he did them on the right, that he might secure Dettelbach and Kilzen, the enemy's two points of retreat.

At eight o'clock in the morning the battle commenced. The enemy's cavalry appeared very much superior on the left wing, and threatened to cut off Jourdan; he therefore thought necessary to hazard a charge of cavalry, which perhaps might secure great advantages. Bonnaud executed the command with great courage. Some of the enemy's troops suffered, but fresh troops advancing, Jourdan's cavalry were surprised and retreated.—Jourdan and Bonnaud rallied them, but found it impossible to sustain a second charge, the enemy being every instant reinforced. They have, therefore, (he concludes) been obliged to retire. The retreat has been happily effected.

VICTORY OF MOREAU.

Moreau writes from Pfaffin Hufin, under date of September 2, that after having passed the Leck, the army advanced by different routs, the right to Dakan, the centre to Pfaffin Hufin, and the left to Bombach. Laro's troops were behind the Her, those of Mercantier at Landshut, every moment expecting the arrival of the reinforcements to the Archduke of Charles, who had several forces open on the Danube, among others, that of Ingoldstadt, whose bridge he possessed. On the 15th gen. Defaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge, & force the enemy to pull it down, if possible. St. Cyr was ordered to push his outposts to Hamper and reconnoitre Freising. Ferino was to approach Munich, which place and Vermaunich, his van guard had occupied since the 12th, in taking which position the 4th regiment of dragoons had taken 80 horses and as many men. At the moment these attacks were made, the enemy, who had marched all night, attacked at day-break, the outposts of the left wing.—they resisted it whilst the troops which had marched to Ingoldstadt, returned. They left there only a body of flankers under general Delmas, who was at the same time attacked, and who repulsed the enemy. The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Hangelburg and Capel St. Carl. The enemy's cavalry continued their fire, notwithstanding the dreadful havoc which the artillery of the Republic made on their ranks.—The first regiment of Carabiniers and the 6th of Chasseurs, charged the cavalry with great bravery in flank, and drove part of them into a marsh where they took too horse. Another part were obliged to pass under the fire of the 4th brigade. A battalion of the 60th, then attacked the heights of Capel St. Carl, took a howitzer and a wagon, and dislodged the enemy, who, repulsed at all points, were obliged to retire, which the night obliged them to do, with no other loss than 500 prisoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horses, their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners being at least 1800.—These advantages would enable the army of the Sambre and Meuse again to act on the offensive (which Jourdan himself expected,

as stated in his report).—The centre of the army could not have any part in the action; the officer sent to announce the attack having lost his way, and the contrary winds prevented them from hearing the cannonade.—These circumstances were very favorable, as Moreau could have detached a body of 12,000 men, which would have entirely dispersed them. The troops, though inferior to the enemy, performed prodigies of valor.—Provisions were plentiful, they have taken near 40,000 sacks of grain, hay, and straw, and the ovens of the enemy, which they have not been able to destroy.

France.

PARIS, August 19.

Letters from Venice state, that the Senate, after being formed in Grand Council, to which the French Minister was called, resolved and decreed as follows:

"The Republic of Venice shall pay to the French Republic five millions of ducats. It shall raise an army of 30,000 men, it shall equip a squadron, which, in concert with the said army, it shall take from the house of Austria. Tietze, Krump, Fricola, and the canons of their jurisdiction, to be added to the Venetian States."

Count Coloreda, the great Chamberlain of the Emperor, it is just now reported, arrived yesterday evening in the capital, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Directory.

The Germanic body has determined, on any terms, to make peace with the French Republic.

They write from Petersburg, that the Russian army, after the capture of Derben, reduced four Provinces of Persia, and took possession of Benderabass, a large and rich commercial city in the Persian Gulph, where they took an immense booty.

August 24.

We are assured that M. Candoz, the Prussian minister at Paris, has received dispatches from Madrid, announcing, that the Court of Spain has declared war upon England, and that the English Ambassador has in consequence left Madrid, carrying with him the Spanish manifesto, which contains sixty-three articles of complaint!

The value of the Austrian magazines which have fallen into our hands from the banks of the Sieg to Wurtzburg, amounts to forty millions of florins.

Nothing can be more certain, than that negotiations are opened between France, Austria and the Empire, for the purpose of effecting a General Peace, with all the powers on the continent. It is also certain that the conditions of this peace will be dictated by the French Republic, and that they will be such as will take from our enemies the power of disturbing us for a long time to come.—The king of Prussia plays a great part in the negotiation of the Princes of the Empire with France. It is he who has detached them one by one from the interests of the House of Austria. This was the object of his journey, and his conferences at Pymont, whence we now learn that Frederic William is returned to Berlin.

September 1

In the Secret Committee of the Council of Five Hundred, the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, was read. It is no other than the Family Compact, under a new form, and accommodated to present circumstances. It is agreed that which ever of the two powers shall be attacked, the other shall immediately furnish fifteen thousand line, eighteen thousand foot and 5000 cavalry to the aid of its ally. The vessels shall act either separately or unitedly, at the will of the power which demands assistance. The 18th article imports that it is particularly against the English that they united forces are to act. This treaty may, therefore be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain against England.

This treaty which was signed at Ma-

and by General Perignon and the Prince of Peace, was referred to a special committee.

General Scherer has been appointed to the command of the army which is to enter Portugal, and to re-unite that English kingdom with the Spanish territory. This army is to consist of 25,000 men, and has already received its orders of departure.—This Spain is about to resume her ancient limits.—The Queen of Portugal will partake of the fate of the Pretender; or, if she is wise, will accept of a handsome pension, and a lodging in the Elysium.

Preparations are making with the greatest activity in the Western departments for a descent on England; 40,000 names are already enrolled for that purpose. Every thing goes on with the greatest zeal, and every citizen is animated with the utmost courage and the most lively impatience.

September 6.
The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Spain, has been approved of by the Council of Five Hundred, and is now before that of the Ancients.

Letters from Brussels say, that the siege of Mentz is every day productive of new actions. The cannon is heard there night and day. Since their famous sortie, the garrison has always been repulsed, and the besiegers every day receive new reinforcements.

PROCLAMATION Of the General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

Head Quarters of Castiglione, 19th Thermidor, (Aug. 6) 4th Year.
SOLDIERS,

You have conquered Italy a second time! in five days you have gained two pitched battles, and in five inferior actions, you have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, three Generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and six thousand of colours.—These fierce Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the Republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they may be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonadi, of Castiglione, ought to attack and destroy them.—You renew the boasted examples of Marathon and Plataea: like the brave Greek Phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal.—Receive then, Soldiers, the mark of the satisfaction of your General; it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity.—Brave soldiers, be always impetuous in combat, and vigilant on your posts. Death strikes crumbling from the agile and resolutely brave, how often have you marched to meet it; how often have you seen it fly before you, and enter the hostile ranks! It often overtakes the dastard, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, dated Brescia, 27 Thermidor (Aug. 14).

"I have received, with gratitude, Citizens Directors, the fresh testimony of your esteem, which you have given me by your letter of the 13th instant. I do not know what the Gentlemen Journalists mean to do with me; they have attacked me at the same time with the Austrians: you have silenced them by the publication of your letter.—I have completely beat the Austrians, so that hitherto these double attempts of our enemies have proved equally abortive.

"BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Head Quarters at Memmingen, 27th Thermidor (Aug. 14) 4th Year.

"We yesterday gave a drubbing to the army of the Prince of Conde.—They attacked us at two o'clock in the morning; our advanced guard was surprised, but the whole van, under the command of Abbattucci, was soon under arms. Our light artillery was so well directed, that 500 Condés remained dead on the field.

"I saw them yesterday; it was a shocking sight, the whole field strewn with dead men, most of them having belonged to the Noble Chasseurs, to the Chevalier de la Couronne, and the Legion of Mirabeau. A General

Officer, the *ci-de-vant* Marquis de Conlet, died of his wounds at Mindelheim; the Duke de Engheim had his horse killed; almost all our volunteers took Crosses of the order of St. Louis; and if matters go on in the same manner, we shall soon have as many knights of that order among our own soldiers, as there are among the emigrants. The army of Conde abandoned to us the field of battle, and retreated behind Mindelheim, on the road to Augsburg, where I hope we shall soon arrive.

"Our loss is considerably inferior to that of the enemy. It was the artillery which made the havoc, and they hardly had any.

"S. L. Z. BARBIER."

Austrian Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, August 12.

Among the baggage taken by the French troops about Wurzburg, was that of the Imperial convoy at the court of the Prince-bishop; all the plate belonging to the churches and to the former Prince-bishop of Liege, and a great quantity of effects which the religious houses in Belgium had sent into Germany as a place of safety.

The town of Frankfort not having discharged the second third of their contribution, within the time prescribed, the French have just seized fifteen new hostages from amongst the most respectable citizens, who are to be sent to join their brethren at Cologne.

The siege of the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein still continues. The parallel is in a state of forwardness, notwithstanding the dreadful fire of the garrison. The town of Coblentz has suffered by the fall of bombs and cannon balls; and the inhabitants are in fear of being exposed to still greater dangers. The other day the besiegers sent up a balloon to reconnoitre the interior part of the fortresses.

The day before yesterday the French emigrants of the Legion of Chouffeau, were guillotined in the Great Square in this town. They were all young men of genteel appearance. One of them only faintly at the foot of the scaffold, the other five displayed an invincible firmness. One of these smiled when the sentence of death was read.

August 10.

The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse were removed to Namberg immediately after the last successes obtained over the Austrians. Not a day passes without an action, maintained with a degree of fury bordering on despair. The splendid successes of the armies of the Republic are purchased with torrents of blood of her bravest warriors. We understand that the French have entered the imperial town of Nuremberg, the suburbs of which the Prussians occupy, agreeable to the *law of the strongest*.—It must be owned, that this is one of the strangest occurrences in the wonderful history of this dreadful war.

Germany.

HANOVER, August 10.

The Prussian armies are in motion; Couriers from Berlin and London incessantly arrive, and often meet at the Governor's, to whom they deliver their dispatches. This circumstance induces a belief, that great and speedy changes will take place in the Germanic Empire.

It is said that Great Britain will suffer the King of Prussia to take possession of Hamburg and Bremen, as well as of the administration of Hanover, on condition that he shall cede a part of this last territory to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. There can be no doubt but that England, for its own protection, requires something in return from the King of Prussia, which the latter cannot perform without incurring the hatred of a great Power. It is true that William the II. may, without the support of England, make himself master of the towns above mentioned; but his object being to extend his trade by sea, it is his interest to be on good terms with Great Britain. He, therefore, is placed between Scylla and Charybdis.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

From a London Ministerial Paper.

The indirect attempt of Ministers to negotiate with the French Republic, having failed, we are happy to hear

that, waving every little paltry consideration of etiquette on a business so seriously momentous, they have, with much wisdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the question of War or Peace, in the most fair, open, and honorable manner, unaided, or rather unembarrassed, by the intervention of any other Power. Mr. Hammond's interview with the King of Prussia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to result from it, nevertheless enable that Gentleman to ascertain one very material and important fact—namely.

"That the French Government, had not the smallest objection to treat with this country—but that, for the purpose of supporting their Constitution in the eyes of their country, and of proving to all Europe the ample consolidation of the Republic, any proposition the British Government might make on the subject of Peace, must be made in a direct unequivocal manner to the Directory itself."

In consequence of this intimation, the Cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the question, and, after considerable debate, it was at length decided that an Accredited Agent should be sent immediately to Paris, invested with all the necessary powers for opening a negotiation with the Executive Directory, and empowered to submit to them such terms as our Ministry are willing to agree to, for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe. Those terms are already drawn up.—We are well assured they have been dictated with sincerity, and that they are at once so liberal, wise, and honourable, as to afford the most rational ground of hope that they cannot fail to produce the most favorable impression, not only upon the members of the French Government, but upon the French Nation at large, especially when it is considered that the Executive Directory (owing to the present ruinous state of their finances, and the distressed condition of their armies, independent of the recent check they have experienced in Germany) must be as anxious to bring the War to speedy termination, as either of the Powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propositions, we are not yet correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us from a quarter of the greatest respectability, that the grand basis of the negotiation is likely to be, a restoration of all our conquests in the West Indies during the war, and a formal cession of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine.—The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milanese, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power. The person whom Ministers have made choice of to carry into execution this important object, is the Hon. Thomas Grenville, a Gentleman of acknowledged abilities in the diplomatic line, and every way qualified for the weighty trust, &c. &c.

American Intelligence.

New York.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bordeaux, dated 23d August, 1796.

"There is a report that peace is concluded with the Emperor; I do not vouch for its authenticity. They are certainly treating a second time, and I believe, will now agree upon terms—I hope it will be soon, and the peace general; Europe wants it much.

Peace (says an English paper) seems to be out of the question, as the terms insisted on by France are a reliction to forty fall of the line, with the cession of Jamaica and Gibraltar; that the war to be carried on in future must be a vigorous sea-war, and no other; and that orders were already given to bombard all refractory ports in the Mediterranean.

October 20.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.
On Tuesday Capt. Smith, in the ship Sanfom, arrived from London. On the twenty-fifth Sept. Capt. Smith spoke the British frigate Phebe, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, the Captain of which informed him that he had before captured a Spanish vessel and sent into Falmouth. This, however, must have been done on conjecture of a war; for it was not until the 15th of Sept. that the embargo was laid on Spanish vessels in England.—By this arrival we have London papers to the 16th of September.

PHILADELPHIA October 18.

John Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, is elected the fifth Commissioner for settling the Jurisdiction on the Commerce of the United States with Great Britain.

A Gentleman in this City has received a letter from his Correspondent at Paris, dated August 10, which informs in substance, that the late decree of the French Government respecting neutral vessels, was suspended, and probably never would be carried into execution—that the depredations on the American commerce by French cruizers in the West Indies, was not authorized by the Government and done without their knowledge, and that satisfaction would be made for the losses thereby sustained.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been received by Elias Vander Horst, Consul of the United States of America, at Bristol, (England) from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. American Consul at Paris, dated August 1.

SIR,

Since my last of the 3d inst. I have received a written letter from the Vice Consul at Marseilles of the 23d of July, advising that the master of the Danish vessel, who brought over the Americans from Algiers, has written him that the Bey of Tunis has delivered up the American schooner Liza, mentioned in my last, Mr. Barlow having effected a treaty previous to her capture I believe, therefore, that our vessels have now nothing to fear in the Mediterranean.

The following is an extract of a letter from Joseph M. Yznardie Consul of the United States at Cadix to the Secretary of State dated 23th August, 1796.

"In consequence of orders from Court, all the English vessels in this harbour have been embargoed; the rudders taken off and conveyed up to Puntales, the inward port of the Bay. Similar orders have of course been sent to all the other sea-port towns in Spain. This unexpected event has greatly damped the spirits of the people; all has this day been confusion. Not a single negotiation has been made in this great commercial city, and government notes, which on the 20th were at 17 per centum loss, have risen up to 18 per centum loss."

October 21.

The following important commercial letter was transmitted by the American Ambassador, in London, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson, on the 10th ult.

"18, Baker Street, Sept. 10.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have just received a letter from Monroe, dated Paris, Aug. 28, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the Gazette, of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. Barthelini, the Ambassador at Basle, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed, that no such order was issued, in case the British government did not authorize the seizure of our vessels.

"Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our commerce, I have not delayed in communicating it to you, and wish you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our countrymen concerned in commerce, as you may meet with.

"I am, &c.

"RUFUS KING.

"Johnston Johnson, Esq.
"Consul of the United States
"of America."

ANECDOTE.

A shoemaker, who had a vote in the election of members of Parliament, in England, went constantly to a house of entertainment that was opened on the side of one of the candidates, where meat and liquors were very liberally furnished. When the election came on, Crispin gave his vote against the gentleman, on whose side he had all along eaten and drank; and being reproached for baseness of his conduct, he burst into laughter, and said, "Ever whilst you live, quarter upon the enemy; I say, quarter upon the enemy."

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Shelby county, near the mouth of Shipson's creek, a white Mare, about fourteen hands high, about ten years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder G, long tail, appraised to 140.

FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM.

July 19.